

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
Eight Hundred and Second Meeting
Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division
April 12, 2018 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Wendi-Starr Brown	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Thad Ellerbe	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Census Bureau) (Chair)
Monique Fordham	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey) (by teleconference)
Brenda-Anne C. Forrest	Government Publishing Office
Tony Gilbert	Government Publishing Office
Kate James	Library of Congress
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Jacqueline Nolan	Library of Congress
Ron Salz	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service)
Mike Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Michael Tischler	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) (by teleconference)
Tara Wallace	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

Lou Yost, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee

Staff

Julie-Ann Danfora, U.S. Geological Survey
Maria McCormick, U.S. Geological Survey
Matthew O'Donnell, U.S. Geological Survey
Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Marcus Allsup, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
Christopher Hanson, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
Deb Nordeen, National Park Service
Ben Phelps, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
Jeremy Smith, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (by teleconference)

1. Opening

Chairman Flora opened the meeting at 9:30 a.m. and asked members and guests to introduce themselves.

2. Minutes of the 801st Meeting

The minutes of the 801st meeting, held March 8, 2018, were approved as submitted.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Wallace for Dillon)

Wallace reported on the recent joint meeting between the BGN and the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use (PCGN) held in London, March 12-16. Representation from the U.S. included individuals from the State Department, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the United Nations Geospatial Section. Sessions took place at the Royal Geographical Society, the Defence Geographical Centre, and the Foreign & Commonwealth Office, with over 80 papers read and 40 attendees. Topics of discussion included the BGN/PCGN relationship, standardization, country reports, and Romanization systems. A conference report is expected to be released in May. Dillon invited PCGN members to attend the upcoming annual meeting of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities.

A new web-interface world base map, developed by Esri and comprising geographic names vetted by the BGN, went online in March. Some names, especially foreign names, do not include diacritics, but the most significant features are correctly depicted. The map can be viewed at ArcGIS Online (AGOL) and is titled "US Federal Government Basemap" by the user "ldillon_HIU." The URL is <http://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=338c566f66ca407d9bfd1353ebd1fe63>. Users must have an AGOL account to download the base map.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

The next Full Board quarterly meeting will take place Tuesday, April 17 at 1:30 p.m. at the Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room.

The Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) has requested that the U.S. section (led by Roger Payne and George Troop) lead the applied toponymy course tentatively scheduled to be held in Uruguay in 2018 or 2019.

3.3 Special Committee on Communication (Nolan)

The Special Committee on Communication (SCC) has not met but will do so prior to the next Full Board meeting on April 17. Topics include the status of the BGN History document.

3.4 Executive Secretary (Yost)

The June DNC meeting will be held during the upcoming COGNA annual meeting, and so the regularly scheduled meeting (June 14) will not take place. Due to the timing of the June meeting and the Fourth of July holiday, Yost noted that the July meeting may be canceled but a decision will be made closer to the date. He confirmed that there will be a quorum for the June meeting. Due to the possibility of two months without a meeting in Washington, D.C., Yost strongly encouraged members to attend the COGNA meeting.

Yost was interviewed by *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution* about the proposal that the BGN is expected to receive from the Georgia State Legislature to change the name of Runaway Negro Creek in Chatham County to Freedom Creek. The reporter asked about the process after the name was approved by the State Legislature. The BGN has already received a proposal to change the name of the stream to Burntpot Creek; this name is associated with that of the island west of the stream.

Runyon was interviewed by *The Billings Gazette* about the proposals to change the names of Hayden Valley and Mount Doane in Yellowstone National Park to Buffalo Nations Valley and First Peoples Mountain, respectively.

A bill (H. R. 401) has been introduced by Congresswoman Liz Cheney to retain the name Devils Tower for the pillar in Wyoming. Senator Mike Enzi has introduced a similar bill (S. 70) in the Senate. Shelton noted that similar bills were routinely introduced during previous congressional sessions, but not during the 110th to 113th Congresses. It was during that hiatus period that a number of Tribes jointly proposed the name be changed to Bear Lodge. Because of the pending legislation, the proposal is on hold, pursuant to the BGN's Policy I, sec. 2.

Runyon was also interviewed by *The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* about the names of three falls in the City of Rochester and along the Genesee River. The names are not shown on Federal or local maps and are not listed in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS). The article claimed that the Federal Government made a mistake by not labeling the falls on its maps. Although the falls have longstanding local names, it seems there are some discrepancies in the names and their application and so further research is needed.

The Stoney Nakoda Nation (British Columbia) submitted a request for background information on the 2015 change of Mount McKinley to Denali, specifically whether there was any Native input into the name change. The inquirer was told that, while much input was received during the mid-1970s after the Governor of Alaska submitted a proposal to the BGN, the 2015 action was pursuant to a Secretarial Order (No. 3337), and not a BGN decision. Vandegraft provided the inquirer with a draft of the unpublished chapter he has written on the topic and has been invited to give a presentation at a conference in Alberta this fall.

Kanalley, Runyon, and Fordham continue to discuss and edit the letter and information papers that will be sent to federally recognized Tribes and Tribal historic preservation officers, informing them of the revised Tribal Geographic Names policy.

An inquiry was received from staff at Glacier Bay National Park/Glacier Bay National Preserve about two BGN decisions for the same island. The name Anthony Island was approved in 1942, while the name Lagoon Island was approved in 1962, with no indication that the proponent or the BGN was aware of the previous decision. Both names are still recorded in GNIS. The inquirer suggested that Lagoon Island is the name used by National Park Service staff. The situation is being further researched for action by the BGN.

3.5 Staff (Runyon)

Quarterly Review List 431, comprising 64 new name and name change proposals, was completed at the end of March and posted at the BGN website.

A representative of National Public Radio requested information on a proposal that the BGN has received to apply the name Archer Alexander Creek to an unnamed stream in Missouri. Mr. Alexander escaped from slavery and became the model for the freed person in the Emancipation Memorial (Freedmen Memorial in GNIS) in Washington, D.C.

Runyon participated by teleconference in the quarterly meeting of the North Carolina Board on Geographic (NCBGN). She provided an overview of the BGN process and what is expected of State Names Authorities. NCBGN members said the input was very helpful.

Runyon, O'Donnell, and Danfora had a conversation with the retiring Michigan State Names Authority and the individual who will take over in May. They discussed BGN policies, procedures, and details about a number of pending Michigan proposals.

Runyon and McCormick attended the quarterly meeting of the Foreign Names Committee at NGA.

New security policies are being implemented at the Department of the Interior building, which will require that non-DOI members and guests enter at the C Street entrance. Runyon will provide more details prior to the May meeting.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

McCormick is continuing to work on the redesign of the BGN website, which is expected to be ready by the end of May.

Landform polygon collection continues for NPS holdings. Staff is correcting data entry errors as they find them. The tools and portions of the GNIS maintenance forms were temporarily offline last week due to server and software incompatibility issues. There was no impact to the public GNIS website.

Updated metadata are being written and will be distributed with the soon-to-be-released GNIS staged products. The metadata will include details about the lack of data maintenance for administrative features.

In February, McCormick reported on a leak that had occurred at the USGS warehouse in Denver where topographic field reports are stored. Another leak occurred recently in the same location, but because files had been moved there was no further damage.

Marcelle Caturia, a student intern on the GNIS staff in Denver, successfully defended her Master's thesis and will be presenting the results of her research at the upcoming COGNA meeting.

McCormick is hoping to get two student interns hired as permanent GNIS staff members.

3.7 Discussion of Derogatory Names Policy

Yost reported that the USGS Director's Office has responded to the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee letter of June 19, 2017, regarding the BGN's Derogatory Names Policy, stating the BGN would discuss the matter. The Policy was discussed.

4. Docket

Please refer to the attached Docket for a description of each proposal. For new names approved at this meeting, the newly assigned GNIS Feature ID (FID) has been noted following the name.

By consensus and request, members first considered the names under supplemental Category VI.

IV. SUPPLEMENT

Sixteen "Squaw" changes in Baker, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa Counties, Oregon; and Columbia County, Washington (Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service) (Review Lists 405, 421)

Change **Squaw Butte** (FID 1150223) to **Cúuy'em Butte** (Wallowa-Whitman National Forest / Eagle Cap Wilderness)

Change Squaw Creek (BGN 1964) (FID 1127483) to Háawpa Creek (Bureau of Land Management)

Change Squaw Creek (FID 1150259) to ípsus tíme Creek (Wallowa-Whitman National Forest / Hells Canyon Wilderness)

Change Squaw Creek (BGN 1916) (FID 1150241) to Mitáat Hiwéelece Creek (Whitman National Forest / Eagle Cap Wilderness)

Change Squaw Spring (FID 1150300) to Patúšway Spring (Umatilla National Forest)

Change Squaw Creek (FID 1150258) to Pe'ískit Creek (Wallowa-Whitman National Forest)

Change Squaw Canyon (FID 1150228) to taxsāwkt Canyon (Bureau of Land Management)

Change Squaw Creek (FID 1158505) to Téemux Creek (Umatilla National Forest/Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness)

Change Squaw Gulch (FID 1130928) to Tekpé Gulch (Bureau of Land Management)

Change Squaw Creek (FID 1158504) to tíkem Creek (Umatilla National Forest)

Change Squaw Falls (FID 1127492) to tíkem Falls (Umatilla National Forest)

Change Squaw Creek (FID 1150243) to waqímatáw Creek, change East Fork Squaw Creek (FID 1141605) to East waqímatáw Creek, and change South Fork Squaw Creek (FID 1150021) to South waqímatáw Creek (Wallowa National Forest)

Change Squaw Creek (FID 1150260) to weelikéecet Creek (Wallowa National Forest)

Change Squaw Spring (FID 1150301) to Wináha'ay Spring (Umatilla National Forest / Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness)

A motion was made and seconded to consider these proposals as a group.

Vote:	14 in favor
	0 against
	0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to approve the changes.

Vote:	14 in favor
	0 against
	0 abstentions

I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties - none

Change Squaw Ridge (FID 267639) to Hungalelti Ridge, California (Eldorado National Forest / Mokelumne Wilderness) (Review List 429)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposed change.

Vote: 14 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change **Confederate Corners** (FID 221451) to **Campesino Corners** or **Springtown**, California (Review Lists 429, 430)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal for Springtown.

Vote: 10 in favor
 2 against
 2 abstentions

The votes against the motion cited the apparent inconsistency between local opinion and the county and State recommendations.

Emmas Pond, Florida (Review List 430)

A motion was made and seconded to not approve the new name, citing the recommendation of the State Names Authority.

Vote: 14 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

III. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties

Baynes Cove, Maryland (Review List 430) (FID 2791363)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 14 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Wolman Run, Maryland (Oregon Ridge Park) (Review List 426) (FID 2791362)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 2 abstentions

Engeler Peak, Nevada (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 430) (FID 2791366)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 14 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1508660) to **Walaluks Creek**, Washington (Bureau of Land Management / Yakama Tribal Trust Land) (Review List 429)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 14 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Wolfpack Creek, Georgia (Review List 430) (FID 2791360)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 14 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

One member left the meeting.

Lake Lavon, Iowa (Review List 430) (FID 2791361)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 8 in favor
 2 against
 3 abstentions

The votes against the motion cited a perceived lack of local support.

Bear Town, Ginseng Rock Shelter, Ginseng Spring, Lower Steep Run Cave, Sandstone Natural Bridge, Sheep Rock, Sinking Falls, Steep Run Spring, Maryland (Review List 430)

A motion was made and seconded to consider as a group the eight new name proposals.

Vote: 11 in favor
 2 against
 0 abstentions

After further discussion of the merits of the proposed names and the support for the Lower Steep Run Cave proposal, the motion was withdrawn. A motion was then made and seconded to consider all but the cave name as a group.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Members expressed concerns regarding the large number of names proposed for features in such a small area and the fact that the name Ginseng Rock Shelter could imply a sensitive archaeological site that should not have attention drawn to it. A motion was made and seconded not to approve the seven names, noting and agreeing with the comment received from the Maryland Geological Survey employee who had produced a geologic map of the area and who believes the features do not warrant names.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Lower Steep Run Cave, Maryland (Review List 430)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the new name.

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

It was noted that in accordance with policies on the disclosure of cave locations, this new entry will not be retrievable at the public GNIS website.

One member left the meeting.

Camp Buckskins Creek, Michigan (Review List 429) (FID 2791365)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

5. Other Business

Forrest thanked those who attended the USA Science & Engineering Festival held April 7-8 at the Washington Convention Center. The Government Publishing Office and the U.S. Geological Survey had booths at the festival.

Nolan announced that the Library of Congress would be holding the “LOC Spring Fling,” a pop-up exhibition exploring the sights, sounds, and smells of the spring season through treasures from the Library’s collection. She also announced that although no formal tour of the Geography and Map Division vault had been planned after this meeting, she offered to show those who were interested a few new acquisitions, including a Burmese stele and a pre-Columbian Nahuatl map.

Phelps reminded members of the talk given at last year’s COGNA meeting by Dave de Hosson about the FNC’s GeoNames Soft-Copy Keyboard for foreign alphabets and diacritics. De Hosson has requested feedback on the keyboard.

Members thanked Nolan for hosting this month's DNC meeting.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 12:10 p.m.

The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held May 10, 2018, at 9:30 a.m., at the Department of the Interior, North Penthouse.

(signed) Louis A. Yost

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) Andrew Flora

Andrew Flora, Chair
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE DOCKET April 2018

I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties

Change **Squaw Ridge** (FID 267639) to **Hungalelti Ridge**, California
(Eldorado National Forest / Mokelumne Wilderness)
(Review List 429)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.63699&p_longi=-120.05624&fid=267639

This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Ridge in Eldorado National Forest/Mokelumne Wilderness and along the boundary between Amador County and Alpine County to Hungalelti Ridge. The change is proposed by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, which objects to "the derogatory nature of the word 'squaw.'" According to the proponent, Tribal elders visited the ridge and came up with a suitable replacement name. "Hungalelti" reportedly means "up there," but also signifies "Southern Washoe." The name Squaw Ridge has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1956.

As early as 2014, Eldorado National Forest personnel begun using the name Hungalelti Trail or Hungalelti Ridge Trail for an ATV trail along the ridge.

The Amador County Board of Supervisors supports the proposal for Hungalelti Ridge. The Alpine County Board of Supervisors initially replied that although they also supported the name change, they recommended it be spelled "Hung-a-lel-ti Ridge" based on comments from the chairman of the Hung-A-Lel-Ti Woodfords Washo Community, which is listed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as Woodfords Community Ranch, a constituent band of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. The proponent of

Hungalelti Ridge responded that he did not wish to amend the spelling. After further correspondence between BGN staff and the chairman of the Woodfords Community Ranch, the community chair agreed that the original proposal was acceptable. The Alpine County supervisors then supported the name Hungalelti Ridge.

The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names also recommends approval of Hungalelti Ridge, as does the U.S. Forest Service.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Alpine County or Amador County: the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California, the California Valley Miwok Tribe, the Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California, the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California, the Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California, the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California, the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California, the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, and the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch. The Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California support the proposal for Hungalelti Ridge. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change Confederate Corners (FID 221451) to Campesino Corners or Springtown, California
(Review Lists 429, 430)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.644682&p_longi=-121.6643902

These proposals are to change the name of Confederate Corners, a small unincorporated community located southwest of Salinas in Monterey County, to either Campesino Corners or Springtown.

The first proposal submitted to the BGN, to change the name to Campesino Corners (Review List 429) was submitted by a resident of Stanford, who believes the existing name is “inappropriate.” He states that the proposed replacement name would better reflect the history of the Salinas Valley, most noticeably “the ‘campesinos’ or ‘farmworkers,’ the backbone of the multi-billion agricultural industry of the Salinas Valley; [it] symbolizes the hardworking people of Salinas.”

The name Confederate Corners was first used in the 1860s after Southerners and Confederate sympathizers settled in the area. According to *Monterey County Place Names* (Clark, 1991) and *California’s Geographic Names* (Durham, 1998), the community was also known as Spring Town or Springtown, in honor of early settlers from San Francisco named Francis S. and John H. Spring. It is not clear whether either of the latter names were used prior to the 1860s; the name Springtown first appears in *The Hand-Book and Directory of the Pacific Coast* (Paulsen, 1875). The adjacent Spring School appeared on USGS topographic maps beginning in 1910. Confederate Corners was first labeled on USGS maps in 1910.

The Monterey County Board of Supervisors were asked to comment on the proposal for Campesino Corners. After agreeing that the current name should be changed, the county solicited community opinion, sending approximately 50 letters to landowners and businesses operating in the area. They also issued an online community survey, and encouraged community input via the district supervisor’s website, newsletter, and social media. 541 responses were received, of which 42% supported leaving the name unchanged; 25% agreed that the existing name should be removed; 13% supported the proposal to change

the name to Campesino Corners; 3% supported a change to Springtown; and the remainder offered various other opinions. The county recommends approval of the change to Springtown. The proponent of Campesino Corners was advised of the county's opinion but does not wish to withdraw his proposal.

Articles published in August 2017 in *The Mercury News* and *The San Francisco Chronicle* noted that many local residents, including a Salinas City Council member, were unaware that the community was named Confederate Corners. The articles also noted that it was the inspiration for the fictional town of "Rebel Corners" in John Steinbeck's novel *The Wayward Bus*. Because of the Steinbeck connection, one resident stated, "Out-of-towners know better about this place than the people who live here." Another added, "I heard the name used many years ago, maybe sometime in the '50s. As time goes by, you forget stuff."

Citing county support and historical usage, the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name Springtown.

Both proposals were forwarded to five federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Monterey County: the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California, the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, the Table Mountain Rancheria of California, the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California. The Tuolumne Band responded that it had no opinion on the matter. No responses were received from the other Tribes, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Emmas Pond, Florida

(Review List 430)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=28.52938&p_longi=-81.50946

This proposal would apply the new name Emmas Pond to a small lake west of Orlando near Gotha in Orange County. The name would commemorate Emma Katherina Frederika Wilkening (1872-1955), the proponent's grandmother. According to the proponent, her grandparents Emma and Henry moved to Gotha in 1911 and purchased the property which contains the lake around 1920. Henry helped construct the town's first sidewalks and water system. The proponent states that her grandfather is well-recognized in the history of Gotha and wishes to recognize her grandmother's role as well. The BGN staff contacted the proponent on two occasions in an effort to obtain additional biographical details but no response was received.

The Orange County Board of Commissioners has no opinion about the proposal. The Florida State Names Authority recommends disapproval, citing a lack of evidence of contributions to the feature or the area by the intended honoree.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Seminole Tribe of Florida and The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, both federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Orange County. The Seminole Tribe of Florida responded that it had no objection to the name. The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

GNIS lists two lakes with the name Lake Emma within 25 miles of the proposed Emmas Pond, although neither is in Orange County; it is unclear for whom these lakes were named.

III. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties

Baynes Cove, Maryland
(Review List 430)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.317343&p_longi=-76.386789

This proposal is to make official the name Baynes Cove for a small bay at the head of Seneca Creek in Baltimore County. The proponent reports that the name would commemorate her grandfather Robert Baynes (1928-2012), a lifetime resident of Baltimore County who owned a local florist business and whose family owned property at the cove. She adds that the cove contains a pier and boat ramp that the owners have dredged and kept open for public use for 59 years.

The Baltimore County Council supports the proposal, as does the Maryland State Names Authority. The Office of Coast Survey, National Ocean Service (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) has no opinion about the proposal. According to NAGPRA, there are no federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Baltimore County.

Wolman Run, Maryland
(Oregon Ridge Park)
(Review List 426)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.481509&p_longi=-76.693022

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.48631&p_longi=-76.69275

The new commemorative name Wolman Run is proposed for an unnamed tributary of Baisman Run in Oregon Ridge Park in Baltimore County.

Dr. Markley Gordon (“Reds”) Wolman (1924-2010), a native of Baltimore, earned degrees in geography and geology from Johns Hopkins University and Harvard University. The proponent reports that Dr. Wolman, while working at the U.S. Geological Survey in the 1950s, “published pioneering studies on how and why rivers change. . . transforming geomorphology — the study of landforms’ evolution — from a descriptive to a quantitative discipline, making it possible to predict how natural and human-caused perturbations might affect river channels.” As a professor at Johns Hopkins University in 1958, Dr. Wolman researched local hydrographic and geomorphologic issues, including those found within the Baisman Run watershed. The upper part of Baisman Run “was a site of extensive measurement by Reds Wolman, his colleagues and students, leading to multiple papers in scientific journals that have framed modern perspectives in fluvial geomorphology and watershed management.” Research in the watershed and along the unnamed tributary continues today, with the proponent, scientists at Johns Hopkins, and the University of Maryland, Baltimore County noting, “There is a special connection between Reds and Baisman Run.”

The Baltimore County Council and the Maryland State Names Authority both recommend approval of the name Wolman Run. Support for the proposal was also received from the Director of the Baltimore County Department of Recreation and Parks; U.S. Senator Benjamin L. Cardin; Maryland Senator James Brochin; Maryland Delegate Susan Aumann; Maryland Delegate Christopher R. West; and a former student of Dr. Wolman.

According to NAGPRA, there are no federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Baltimore County.

Engeler Peak, Nevada
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 430)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.886385&p_longi=-118.409979

This proposal is to apply the new name Engeler Peak to an 8,485-foot unnamed summit in the Bilk Creek Mountains southeast of Denio in Humboldt County. The area is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

The name is intended to commemorate Otto (1924-1978) and Elizabeth (1927-1994) Engeler, Swiss immigrants who in the late 1950s settled in the Kings River Valley, approximately 28 miles south-southeast of the summit, where they cultivated land for a farming operation. The Engelers drilled wells, designed and utilized efficient farming equipment, and implemented an irrigation system that turned the desert land into arable crop land. The proponent, who is the daughter of the Engelers, states that Mrs. Engeler also established the first Literary Club in the valley and that she was “instrumental in inspiring our family outings.” The proposal also included a letter that the Governor of Nevada had presented to the Engelers praising them for their work.

The summit is officially unnamed, although it is referred to as Bilk Creek Mountains High Point and Bilk Creek Mountains HP on the peakbagger and summitpost websites.

The Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NBGN) recommends approval of the proposed name. As part of its review, the NBGN contacted the Humboldt County Commissioners for an opinion; no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The Bureau of Land Management supports the proposal.

The NBGN also contacted the following federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Humboldt County: the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation; the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony; the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation; the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony; the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation; and the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch. No replies were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1508660) to **Walaluuks Creek**, Washington
(Bureau of Land Management / Yakama Tribal Trust Land)
(Review List 429)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.795127&p_longi=-120.4647746&fid=1508660

This proposal, forwarded to the BGN by the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN), is to change the name of Squaw Creek, a 16-mile-long tributary of Rock Creek in Klickitat County, to Walaluuks Creek. Short sections of the stream flow through land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and also through Yakama Tribal trust land. The existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1916.

The proposed replacement name, submitted by the Tribal Council of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, would commemorate Walaluuks, a Yakama Tribal member who lived in the valley. According to the proponent, “The Squaw Creek canyon served as an important wagon trail route for Yakama Tribal members between the Columbia River and other Yakama lands. Traditional foods and medicines were found throughout the valley. Walaluuks was a Yakama woman who lived the majority of

her life in Squaw Creek canyon, and it is assumed that she is the woman intended by the name Squaw Creek. Walaluks took care of other Tribal members traveling through the canyon.” Many of her descendants reside in the area.

A search of online genealogical records shows several listings in the Indian Census Rolls for an individual named Wllaluke Popkiawahnee (or Wal-la-Luke Pop-Ki-Aw-Wah-Nee), who was born around 1862 and who was living on the Yakama Indian Reservation. General Land Office records show that in 1897 Wal-law-luke Pop-Ki-Aw-Wah-Nee was granted property approximately eight miles northwest of the head of the stream in question. It is presumed that Wal-la-Luke Pop-Ki-Aw-Wah-Nee is the same individual as Walaluks.

The proponent reports that members of the Kah Milt-Pah Rock Creek Band (one of the original 14 tribes and bands of the Yakama Nation) have already been using the proposed name for many years.

As part of its research, the WSCGN contacted the Klickitat Board of County Commissioners, the City of Goldendale, and local and State historical societies. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The WSCGN and BGN staff also forwarded a copy of the proposal to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, both of which are federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Klickitat County. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. In September 2017, the Washington Board on Geographic Names endorsed the decision by the WSCGN to recommend approval of the change to Walaluks Creek. The BLM also supports the proposal.

V. Revised Decisions - none

VI. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Wolfpack Creek, Georgia (Review List 430)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.78203&p_longi=-84.31184
Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.7754&p_longi=-84.30347

This proposal would apply the new name Wolfpack Creek to a one-mile-long tributary of Peavine Creek in Decatur in DeKalb County. The name refers to the wolf mascot of Westchester Elementary School, which is located along the stream, and the idea of working together as a team or “pack.” The name was chosen by third grade students who study the stream, conduct trash clean-ups in the stream valley, and monitor the stream’s water quality.

The proponent provided letters of support from the school principal, the superintendent of Decatur’s schools, the “Third Grade Westchester Wolves,” and one student.

The stream is labeled Peavine Creek Tributary by the DeKalb County GIS department. This name comes from a 2013 FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map of the area.

The Decatur City Commission supports the proposal. The DeKalb County Board of Commissioners defers to the City of Decatur. The Georgia State Names Authority recommends approval of the proposal.

A query of GNIS found three streams within 25 miles of the proposed Wolfpack Creek that have the name Wolf Creek. There are no nearby features with names that include “pack.”

Lake Lavon, Iowa
(Review List 430)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.813463&p_longi=-91.627942

The new name Lake Lavon is proposed for a one-acre reservoir in the Twin Valley Lakes subdivision in Johnson County. The proponent states that the name comes from “Lake Lavon,” a 21,400 acre lake and noted fishing location northeast of Dallas, Texas. This reservoir is recorded in GNIS as Lavon Lake, which was a 1971 BGN decision, and is in predominant local use. The reservoir is named for the nearby town of Lavon.

The Johnson County Board of Supervisors stated that they had no opinion about the proposal, but the Director of the county’s Planning, Development, and Sustainability Office spoke with BGN staff expressing concerns about naming a “glorified retention pond” on private property. He suggested that the county would be “reluctant to comment on names for every retention pond in the county.” The Iowa State Names Authority has no opinion about the proposal.

A copy of the proposal was sent to the following federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Johnson County: the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; the Sac and Fox Nation; the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; and the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa. No replies were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

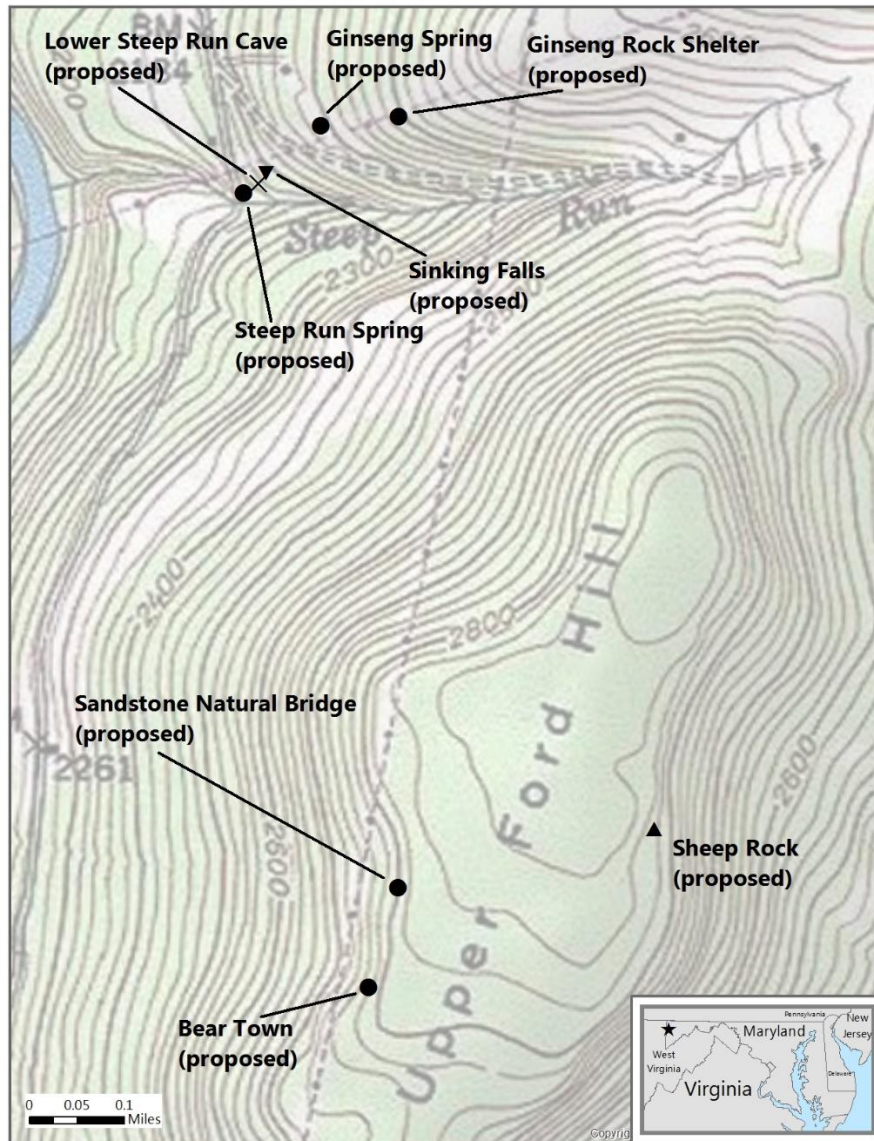
A query of GNIS found no nearby features with names that include “Lavon.”

Eight names in Garrett County, Maryland
(Review List 430)

The following eight names were submitted by an individual who owns property, including a tree farm, in the vicinity of Sang Run in Garrett County. Each of the features is on the proponent’s property.

The Garrett County Board of Commissioners has no objection to the names. The Maryland State Names Authority recommends approval. A representative of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources supports the name Lower Steep Run Cave but did not provide an opinion on the other names. An employee of the Maryland Geological Survey who produced a geologic map of the Sang Run quadrangle also provided support for the name Lower Steep Run Cave, but stated that this was the only feature out of the eight that was significant enough to name.

According to NAGPRA, there are no federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Garrett County.



Bear Town

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.54455&p_longi=-79.4045

The new name **Bear Town** is proposed for a 0.25-acre area of boulders on the southwest side of Upper Ford Hill in Garrett. He states the name describes the suitable habitat among the boulders for hibernating bears. The area contains at least two talus caves, which are spaces formed by large collapsed or leaning boulders.

A query of GNIS found several nearby features with “Bear” in their names, including **Bear Creek** 8.6 miles to the north, **Bear Pen Run** 17 miles to the east, and **Bear Hill** 20 miles to the northeast. A pillar with the name **Bear Rocks** is located 33 miles to the south-southwest in Grant County, West Virginia.

Ginseng Rock Shelter

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.557768&p_longi=-79.40442

The new name **Ginseng Rock Shelter** is proposal for a pillar on the south slopes of Ginseng Hill.

A query of GNIS found four features with “rock shelter” as a generic. These are classified as locales based on archaeological evidence documenting historic or prehistoric human use. There is no evidence that the proposed Ginseng Rock Shelter was used by humans.

Ginseng Spring

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.557598&p_longi=-79.405939

The new name Ginseng Spring is proposed for a spring on the south slopes of Ginseng Hill. Water from the spring flows over the proposed Sinking Falls (q.v.). The proponent calls the spring Wayne’s Spring after a former local resident but does not know if the individual is still alive. When informed of the Commemorative Names Policy, he offered the name Ginseng Spring instead. A short road located less than a mile to the northeast and on the north side of Ginseng Hill and along an unnamed tributary of Ginseng Run is called Ginseng Springs Road.

Lower Steep Run Cave

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.556691&p_longi=-79.407141

This proposal would apply the new name Lower Steep Run Cave to a cave near the confluence of Steep Run and the Youghiogheny River in Garrett County. The proponent owns the land on which the cave is located. The cave is 25 feet long and has 10 feet of vertical extent.

In 2006, members of Baltimore Grotto (a caving club) discovered the cave while surveying the nearby Steep Run Cave. The proponent reports that while cavers were in each cave, they could hear each other but not find any visible connections.

Sandstone Natural Bridge

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.54605&p_longi=-79.40404

The new name Sandstone Natural Bridge is proposed for a 15-foot-high arch on the west side of Upper Ford Hill. The arch is formed in sandstone of the Pottsville Formation which was deposited in the Pennsylvanian Period.

Sheep Rock

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.54693&p_longi=-79.39903

This proposal is to make official the name Sheep Rock for a 30-foot-high pillar on the east side of Upper Ford Hill. The proponent owns the land on which the pillar is located. He reports that local residents claim the name Sheep Rock has been in use for about 80 years and that “apparently it reminded [them] of good goat habitat, hence the name.”

A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “Sheep” in their names.

Sinking Falls

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.55685&p_longi=-79.407

The new name Sinking Falls is proposed for a 10-foot-high falls north of Steep Run and east of its mouth at the Youghiogheny River. Water that flows over the falls sinks underground at its base. According to the proponent, water from the proposed Steep Run Spring (q.v.) does not flow over the falls. The falls is on an unnamed stream that flows out of a spring proposed as Ginseng Spring (q.v.).

Steep Run Spring

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.556541&p_longi=-79.407432

The new name Steep Run Spring is proposed for a spring north of Steep Run and east of its mouth at the Youghiogheny River. According to the proponent, water that flows over the proposed Sinking Falls (q.v.) does not come from this spring.

Camp Buckskins Creek, Michigan (Review List 429)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.04549&p_longi=-88.26262

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.03521&p_longi=-88.25052

This proposal is to make official the name Camp Buckskins Creek for a 1.1-mile-long stream in Mastodon Township in Iron County. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for 30 years. He states that a relative bought land southeast of Crystal Falls in the 1950s and that he and his brothers, sons, and nephews built a cabin they called “Camp Buckskins,” which became a popular family vacation and hunting location for 60 years and four generations. The stream proposed to be named Camp Buckskins Creek heads just north of the family’s property, and then flows northward through various land parcels managed by the State of Michigan (the Crystal Falls State Forest Area), the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Keweenaw Land Association, and the Wisconsin Electric Power Company.

The proponent has confirmed that “Camp Buckskins” is not a commercial operation, “just a family recreation site that has a deep heritage.”

The Mastodon Township Board has no objection to the proposed name, while the Iron County Board of Commissioners is in support.

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MI DNR) supports the proposal and also responded for the Crystal Falls State Forest Area. The Wisconsin Electric Power Company has no opinion. The Keweenaw Land Association initially opposed the name because they felt that an official name would “increase regulatory scrutiny by both State and Federal agencies.” After the Michigan State Names Authority (MI SNA) forwarded a statement from the MI DNR that an official name would have no impact on the regulatory status of the stream, the land association withdrew its objection. The MI SNA recommends approval of the proposed name.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Iron County: the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians; the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community; the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan; the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; the Sokaogon Chippewa Community; the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; and the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. The Leech Lake Band replied that it had no opinion. The Bad River Band initially responded in opposition to the name, stating a preference for the name “Buckskins Creek.” However, when informed that the proponent did not wish to amend the proposal, the Tribe stated that the proposed name would be acceptable.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “Buckskin” in their names.

VII. SUPPLEMENT

“Squaw” changes in Baker County, Union County, and Wallowa County, Oregon; and Columbia County, Washington

(Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service)
(Review Lists 405, 421)

This docket includes 16 proposals to change the names of 16 geographic features in Baker, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa counties, Oregon, and Columbia County, Washington, which currently contain the word “Squaw.” These features are all on land managed by a Federal agency, specifically the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) or the U.S. Forest Service (USFS).

The proposals were submitted in response to Oregon House Bill 488, Chapter 652 Oregon Laws 2001, which stated, “Except as required by federal law, a public body may not use the term ‘squaw’ in the name of a public property.” An Oregon Senate Joint Memorial, passed later in 2001, stated, “We call upon the United States Secretary of the Interior, United States Secretary of Agriculture, United States Board on Geographic Names and Oregon Geographic Names Board to remove the term ‘squaw’ from names of geographic places in the State of Oregon.” In 2005, Senate Bill 362, Chapter 165 Oregon Laws, stated, “Relating to names for public properties; amending ORS 271.600; and repealing section 2, chapter 652, Oregon Laws 2001: When a public body changes a name that contains the term ‘squaw,’ the public body shall consider as the replacement name a term or phrase in the language of an Indian tribe.”

In 2005, the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) informed the affected county governments of the legislation and invited them to propose replacement names. No responses were received.

In 2010, after at least one news outlet implied that the OGNB was not fulfilling its responsibility the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) submitted 44 proposals to change names throughout eastern Oregon. The CTUIR believes the word “squaw” is offensive. The CTUIR Cultural Resources Protection Program notes that the features are located within the ceded lands boundaries and traditional use areas of the *Weyíletpuu* (Cayuse), *Imatalamláma* (Umatilla), and *Walíulapam* (Walla Walla).

An article in the *Baker City Herald* in July 2010, entitled outlined the proposal process and included several examples of the Umatilla names. The article encouraged its readers to submit comments to the CTUIR by early September. Another article appeared at the OregonLive.com website.

In August 2010, the 44 CTUIR proposals were submitted to the OGNB, which then asked the appropriate county governments for input.

The Baker County Board of Commissioners responded initially that it had no opinion on the features in its jurisdiction; however, a more recently appointed county commissioner contacted the BGN staff in 2015, noting that “[he was] unaware of the proposals and that he had concerns regarding emergency response where names are unpronounceable by the local community and request[ed] more public dialogue.”

The Umatilla County Commissioners did not respond to the OGNB’s request for comments.

The Union County Commissioners expressed concern about the Umatilla names and stated they would prefer different names, although no other names were proposed.

The Wallowa County Commissioners stated, “As to the proposed name changes our only concern is that the use of names that the majority of local people neither know nor understand could result in difficulties for

law enforcement, search and rescue and emergency services. This is perhaps a small issue and not part of the criteria the Names Board considers however it may be a concern.”

As part of its research, the OGNB also forwarded each of the proposals to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn shared them with all federally recognized Tribes in Oregon.

In November 2010, the Burns Paiute Tribe contacted the CTUIR, commending the CTUIR for leading the name change effort and asking for recognition of Paiute names in areas where the Paiute have an historical affiliation. At its December 2010 meeting, the OGNB deferred a decision on all the CTUIR proposals citing the Burns Paiute’s announcement that they would be submitting counter-proposals; representatives of the county governments who attended the meeting indicated they would also. The CTUIR commented that they had tried to solicit Burns Paiute input earlier in the process but that none had been received until the issue was raised at the OGNB meeting.

Other than the Tribes already involved in the proposals, no other Tribal responses were received, which was presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

During a number of meetings between 2011 and 2013, the OGNB reviewed the proposals and counter-proposals, along with the numerous opinions that it had received. Several county, Federal, and Tribal representatives participated in these meetings.

After the 16 proposals from the CTUIR were forwarded to the BGN, the staff determined that according to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, the Nez Perce Tribe (NPT) also has an interest in this part of eastern Oregon (the OGNB had not contacted the NPT because they are not located in Oregon). The list of 44 CTUIR proposals was forwarded to the NPT for review. The NPT Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) responded that while the Tribe was supportive of efforts to remove the word “Squaw,” a number of the features should be given names in the Nez Perce dialect. After a review of the names by Tribal elders and cultural preservation staff, the NPT THPO submitted counter-proposals for 16 of the names on the CTUIR list. The NPT indicated that it did not have an interest in the remaining names and the BGN has voted on a majority of those proposals at previous meetings.

In many cases, the Nez Perce names differ just slightly from the Umatilla names in spelling, capitalization, and/or diacritic marks, and often the meaning is the same. The Umatilla and Nez Perce dialects derive from a common spoken language, but over time and as written languages are recorded, differences have evolved. In several instances, the NPT has requested that the names be approved beginning with lowercase letters as it is not customary for the NPT to capitalize proper nouns. The NPT did agree to add English generic terms to the Native names. The list of 16 Nez Perce proposals was shared with the CTUIR for review and comment.

In October 2017, the CTUIR and NPT informed the BGN and the OGNB that a compromise had been reached between the counter-proposals. For each feature, the Tribes agreed to support either the Umatilla or the Nez Perce name.

Thirteen of the features are located entirely or partially on land managed by the U.S. Forest Service, while three are managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The OGNB, the FS, and the BLM recommend approval of the names to which the CTUIR and NPT have agreed. For the one feature that extends into Washington, the Columbia County Commissioners have no objection to the proposed name, while the Washington Board on Geographic Names recommends approval.

Change **Squaw Butte** (FID 1150223) to **Cúuy'em Butte**, Oregon
(Wallowa-Whitman National Forest / Eagle Cap Wilderness)
(Review List 405)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.18066&p_longi=-117.568946&fid=1150223

This proposal is to change the name of **Squaw Butte** in Union County to **Cúuy'em Butte**. The 7,902-foot summit is located in Wallowa-Whitman National Forest/Eagle Cap Wilderness. The proposal was submitted by the CTUIR; “Cúuy'em” reportedly means “fish” in Umatilla.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the NPT, which submitted a counter-proposal for the name **Cúy'em Butte**; “Cúy'em” reportedly means “fish” in Nez Perce. The NPT name was later withdrawn in favor of the CTUIR name.

Change **Squaw Creek** (BGN 1964) (FID 1127483) to **Háawpa Creek**, Oregon
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 405)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.7471053&p_longi=-117.1482328&fid=1127483

This proposal is to change the name of **Squaw Creek** in Baker County to **Háawpa Creek**. The 4.1-mile-long tributary of the Powder River is located partly on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The current name was the subject of a 1964 BGN decision, after the U.S. Geological Survey asked for a clarification of the stream's application relative to Chalk Creek. The latter name was shown on county and Forest Service maps, but was determined to refer to another stream.

The proposal for **Háawpa Creek** was submitted by the CTUIR; “Háawpa” reportedly means “at rapids” in Umatilla.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the NPT, which submitted a counter-proposal for the name **haawnpa Creek**; “haawnpa” reportedly means “at [the] rapids” in Nez Perce. The NPT name was later withdrawn in favor of the CTUIR name.

The Baker Heritage Museum and the Idaho Power Company recommend approval of the change to **Háawpa Creek**.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1150259) to **ípsus tíme Creek**, Oregon
(Wallowa-Whitman National Forest / Hells Canyon Wilderness)
(Review List 421)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.1712683&p_longi=-116.7251474&fid=1150259

This proposal is to change the name of **Squaw Creek** in Wallowa County to **ípsus tíme Creek**. The 2.5-mile-long tributary of the Snake River is located in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area/Hells Canyon Wilderness, managed by Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. The proposal was submitted by the NPT; “ípsus tíme” reportedly means “hand marked” or “hand marked near creek” in Nez Perce.

The CTUIR initially proposed the change as **Ípsus Tímene Creek**. “Ípsus Tímene” reportedly means “hand marked” in Umatilla. The CTUIR name was withdrawn in favor of the NPT name.

Change **Squaw Creek** (BGN 1916) (FID 1150241) to **Mitáat Hiwéelece Creek**, Oregon
(Whitman National Forest / Eagle Cap Wilderness)
(Review List 405)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.1551465&p_longi=-117.569652&fid=1150241

This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek in Union County to Mitáat Hiwéelece Creek. The 2.5-mile-long tributary of Middle Fork Catherine Creek is located in the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest/ Eagle Cap Wilderness. The current name was made official by the BGN in 1916 upon the advice of the OGNB.

The proposal for Mitáat Hiwéelece Creek was submitted by the CTUIR; the name reportedly means “three forks creek” in Umatilla.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the NPT, which submitted a counter-proposal for the name Mitaat Hiweelece Creek; “Mitaat Hiweelece” reportedly means “three forks creek” in Nez Perce. The NPT name was later withdrawn in favor of the CTUIR name.

Change **Squaw Spring** (FID 1150300) to **Patúšway Spring**, Oregon
(Umatilla National Forest)
(Review List 405)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.680402&p_longi=-118.0941734&fid=1150300

This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Spring in Union County to Patúšway Spring. The spring is located in Umatilla National Forest. The proposal was submitted by the CTUIR; “Patúšway” reportedly means “alpine fir” in Umatilla.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the NPT, which submitted a counter-proposal for the name Patósway Spring; “Patósway” reportedly means “alpine fir” in Nez Perce. The NPT name was later withdrawn in favor of the CTUIR name.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1150258) to **Pe’ískit Creek**, Oregon
(Wallowa-Whitman National Forest)
(Review List 405)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.1337431&p_longi=-118.5366246&fid=1150258

This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek in Union County and Umatilla County to Pe’ískit Creek. The three-mile-long tributary of Fly Creek is partially located in Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. The proposal was submitted by the CTUIR; “Pe’ískit” reportedly means “many trails” in Umatilla.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the NPT, which submitted a counter-proposal for the name mála’ískit Creek; “mála’ískit” reportedly means “many trails” in Nez Perce. The NPT name was later withdrawn in favor of the CTUIR name.

Change **Squaw Canyon** (FID 1150228) to **taxsāwkt Canyon**, Oregon
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 421)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.9623694&p_longi=-117.4090616&fid=1150228

This proposal is to change the name of **Squaw Canyon** in Wallowa County to **taxsāwkt Canyon**. The 3.5-mile-long valley is located partially on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The proposal was submitted by the NPT; “taxsāwkt” reportedly means “at distant noise” in Nez Perce.

A name change was initially proposed by the CTUIR as **Leykéetpe Canyon**. “Leykéetpe” reportedly means “echo” in Umatilla. The CTUIR name was withdrawn in favor of the NPT name.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1158505) to **Téemux Creek**, Oregon and Washington
(Umatilla National Forest/Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness)
(Review List 405)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.9923666&p_longi=-117.6957482&fid=1158505

This proposal is to change the name of **Squaw Creek** in Wallowa County, Oregon and Columbia County, Washington to **Téemux Creek**. The 2.2-mile-long tributary of Butte Creek is also located in the Umatilla National Forest/Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness. The proposal was submitted by the CTUIR; “Téemux” reportedly means “animal tracks” in Umatilla.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the NPT, which responded with a counter-proposal for the name **tukpíwitelikin Creek**; “tukpíwitelikin” reportedly means “animal tracks” in Nez Perce. The NPT name was later withdrawn in favor of the CTUIR name.

In 1970, USGS fieldwork confirmed that the name **Squaw Creek** rather than **Shasta Creek** was used by the local population, despite the fact that the latter name was shown on the Wallowa County highway map and had appeared in a 1928 geologic report.

According to NAGPRA, there are three other federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Columbia County: the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to these Tribes; no replies were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Change **Squaw Gulch** (FID 1130928) to **Tekpé Gulch**, Oregon
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 405)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.797222&p_longi=-117.176&fid=1130928

This proposal is to change the name of **Squaw Gulch** in Baker County to **Tekpé Gulch**. The 2.5-mile-long valley is partially located on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The proposal was submitted by the CTUIR; “Háawpa” reportedly means “draw water” in Umatilla. The valley is not labeled on USGS maps, but was compiled from an Oregon Water Resources Department drainage basin map.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the NPT, which submitted a counter-proposal for the name **tekpé’s Gulch**; “tekpé’s” reportedly means “draw water” in Nez Perce. The NPT name was later withdrawn in favor of the CTUIR name.

The Baker Heritage Museum supports the change, while the Pine Valley Land Company, LLC is opposed, stating that the feature is not labeled Squaw Gulch on any map that they are aware of and that the feature is known as Summit Creek [sic]. Summit Creek is the name of a stream in the valley just west of Squaw Gulch. The response further stated that the company had “no opinion on renaming potentially offensive areas to a neutral term,” but advised using names with “some reasonable English equivalent.”

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1158504) to **tíkem Creek**, Oregon
(Umatilla National Forest)
(Review List 421)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.888756&p_longi=-117.6463016&fid=1158504

This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek in Wallowa County to tíkem Creek. The 5.4-mile-long tributary of Elbow Creek is located in Umatilla National Forest. The proposal was submitted by the NPT; “tíkem” reportedly means “water fall” in Nez Perce.

A name change was initially proposed by the CTUIR for Tíkem Creek. “Tíkem” reportedly means “water fall” in Umatilla. The CTUIR name was withdrawn in favor of the NPT name.

Change **Squaw Falls** (FID 1127492) to **tíkem Falls**, Oregon
(Umatilla National Forest)
(Review List 421)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.9020571&p_longi=-117.6608705&fid=1127492

This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Falls in Wallowa County to tíkem Falls. The falls is located in Umatilla National Forest on a stream proposed as tíkem Creek (q.v.). The proposal was submitted by the NPT; “tíkem” reportedly means “water fall” in Nez Perce.

A name change was initially proposed by the CTUIR as Tíkem Falls. “Tíkem” reportedly means “water fall” in Umatilla. The CTUIR name was withdrawn in favor of the NPT name.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1150243) to **waqímatáw Creek**,
change **East Fork Squaw Creek** (FID 1141605) to **East waqímatáw Creek**,
and change **South Fork Squaw Creek** (FID 1150021) to **South waqímatáw Creek**, Oregon
(Wallowa National Forest)
(Review List 421)

waqímatáw Creek: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.3737681&p_longi=-116.9062646&fid=1150243

East waqímatáw Creek:

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.3671015&p_longi=-116.8795969&fid=1141605

South waqímatáw Creek:

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.3671015&p_longi=-116.8793191&fid=1150021

These proposals are to change the names of Squaw Creek, East Fork Squaw Creek, and South Fork Squaw Creek in Wallowa County to waqímatáw Creek, East waqímatáw Creek, and South waqímatáw Creek, respectively. The proposed waqímatáw Creek is a tributary of Big Sheep Creek and all three streams are located in Wallowa National Forest. The proposals were submitted by the NPT; “waqímatáw” reportedly means “ancient tool making” in Nez Perce.

Name changes were initially proposed by the CTUIR for Waqíma Táwn Creek, East Waqíma Táwn Creek, and South Waqíma Táwn Creek. “Waqíma Táwn” reportedly means “ancient tool making” in Umatilla. The CTUIR names were withdrawn in favor of the NPT names.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1150260) to **weelikéecet Creek**, Oregon
(Wallowa National Forest)
(Review List 421)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.5915333&p_longi=-117.7293673&fid=1150260

This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek in Union County and Wallowa County to weelikéecet Creek. The 9.8-mile-long tributary of the Minam River is partially located in Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. The proposal was submitted by the NPT; “weelikéecet” reportedly means “running on to” in Nez Perce.

A name change was initially proposed by the CTUIR as Weelikéecet Creek. “Weelikéecet” reportedly means “running on to” in Umatilla. The CTUIR name was withdrawn in favor of the NPT name.

Change **Squaw Spring** (FID 1150301) to **Wináha’ay Spring**, Oregon
(Umatilla National Forest / Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness)
(Review List 405)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.9289216&p_longi=-117.9381102&fid=1150301

This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Spring in Wallowa County to Wináha’ay Spring. The spring is located in the Umatilla National Forest/Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness. The proposal was submitted by the CTUIR; “Wináha’ay” reportedly means “flows into the Winaha River” in Umatilla.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the NPT, which then submitted a counter-proposal for the name wéle tay Spring; “wéle tay” reportedly means “flows into a river” in Nez Perce. The NPT name was later withdrawn in favor of the CTUIR name.